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SOURCE Termesztudományok és Technika, Vol CX, No 7, 1951.HUNGARIAN WEATHER REPORT FOR MAY 1951

The weather during May was generally favorable to agriculture. The temperature was approximately normal, deviating more than one half degree in only a few places: plus 0.7 degree at Baja (centigrade used throughout), plus 0.6 at Szentlőrinc, and minus 0.6 at Bekescsaba. There was no deviation at Budapest, Szekszard, Kalocsa and Karczag, which seldom happens at these places.

Precipitation across the country was very plentiful, except for a few places where it was less than normal. Precipitation at Buzsak was 202 millimeters (281 percent of the normal); Somogyvár 181 millimeters (258 percent); Koszeg 179 millimeters (249 percent); Hidasnémeti 177 millimeters (306 percent); Suttor 168 millimeters (263 percent); Somogyszénpál 167 millimeters (250 percent); Somogyvamos 167 millimeters (239 percent); Zalahashagy 161 millimeters (237 percent); Balatonfenyves 160 millimeters (258 percent); and Kormend 154 millimeters (234 percent). There was relatively less precipitation in Budapest, in the vicinity of Mór Island, and in part of Hajdu and Szatmar counties: Puspokpuszta 38 millimeters (61 percent); Besenyszög 48 millimeters (82 percent); Nagyleta 43 millimeters (77 percent); Baja 43 millimeters (71 percent); Fancsika 44 millimeters (79 percent); Veszprem 45 millimeters (67 percent); Fegyvernek 46 millimeters (98 percent); Szeghalom 46 millimeters (90 percent); Tiszadorogma 47 millimeters (98 percent); and Szob 47 millimeters (77 percent).

The unsettled weather, which appeared toward the end of April, continued into May. A temporary suppression of the rains resulted in pleasant weather for the celebration of May Day. The early morning hours of 1 May were rather cool, and this was the coldest dawn of the month in many places west of the Danube. During the day, however, the general temperature rose above 20 degrees, reaching 24 degrees at Budapest, Pápa, Kaposvár, and Baja. In the evening, rain began again in the west, but late at night precipitation was confined to the northwestern counties, and the amount was slight. During the following days there were thunderstorms, hail, and occasional heavy rains. On the 2d, hail was reported at Lenti, Somogyvár, and Kistelek, on the 3d at Keszthely, Kisvárd, Karcag, Miskolc, Polgar, Felsoberecki, Füzerkomlos, Karancsokszó, Lajosmizse,

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Bernadnemeti, Hildpuszta (where the hail was deep enough to shovel away), Malykut (where a 2-3 centimeter layer of hailstones accumulated, including some stones the size of a small sparrow's egg), on the 4th at Mandok (causing damage to cherry and peach trees), Kunhalom (where hailstones were still visible the following noon), and at Somogyszob and other places. There were only a few reports of damage due to the hail.

During these days the daily general temperature was around 20 degrees, dropping to 10-14 degrees at night. Greater deviations were reported at Mosonmagyaróvár, with 13 degrees recorded on the 5th; at Salgotarján, with 12 degrees on the 6th; and 23 degrees at Budapest and many other cities on the 7th.

Masses of warm air preceding 12 - 14 May gave rise to heavy storms when the usual cold wave arrived. The heavy rains began on the 9th, with 63 millimeters recorded at Sovenyháza and 35 millimeters at Magyaszentjános. Precipitation was the heaviest on the 10th, with 10 millimeters the least amount recorded. Precipitation at Suttor total 106 millimeters, or more than one hectoliter per square meter. Most precipitation was reported west of the Danube and in the northern counties, with 80 millimeters at Fertod, Kapuvár, and Kocsolár; 79 millimeters at Bakonyposloske; 78 millimeters at Fertőszentmiklós; 77 millimeters at Sopron and Buzsák; 74 millimeters at Somlóvásárhely; and 73 millimeters at Csapod. The heavy rainfall was distributed over the entire day and caused little damage. Many creeks overflowed, flooding and depositing mud in lower areas.

A marked lowering in temperature accompanied the heavy rains. The daily high on the 12th remained under 15 degrees, and the high for the day at Mosonmagyaróvár was 10 degrees. The coldest temperatures of the month in the eastern counties were recorded on the morning of the 13th, with a low, or radiation minimum, of 6 degrees reported at Szeged, 2 degrees at Nyíregyháza, 1.4 degrees at Debrecen, and 1.3 degrees at Nyírbeltek.

There was a temporary rise in temperature due to sunshine, but an unpleasant cold, rainy spell recommenced on the 16th. The lowest temperatures of the month were recorded on the morning of the 17th in many places west of the Danube, but there was no frost on this day.

A general rise in temperature followed, reaching 24-26 degrees on the 21st, and 27 degrees at Baja. The warm wave was terminated by the entrance of a cold wave from the northwest, giving rise to showers, electrical storms and hail. Lightning caused some damage on the 21st, and there was 48 millimeters' precipitation at Mecsekszabolcs, where much hail, the size of acorns, fell. After the 23d, the storms lessened in intensity, but rains continued daily. A sub-tropical air mass covered the country on the 27th. Highest temperatures of the month were recorded in the west on the 27th and in the east on the 28th. On the 27th, the high temperature in Szombathely was 26.1 degrees, Veszprem 26.7 degrees, Tihany 27.0, Sopron 28.0, Keszthely 28.4, Szekszárd 29.0, Budapest 29.4, Mohács 30.3 and Baja 30.4. On the 28th, the temperature at Eger was 28.3, Miskolc 28.6, Nyíregyháza 29.6, Törkeve 30.7, Békéscsaba 31.0, and Debrecen 31.5 degrees. Slightly cooler, unsettled weather followed these two warm days. On the last day of the month, the high west of the Danube, was 15-17 degrees, and the high in the east was 20-22 degrees.

The following map shows the distribution of rainfall in May 1951.

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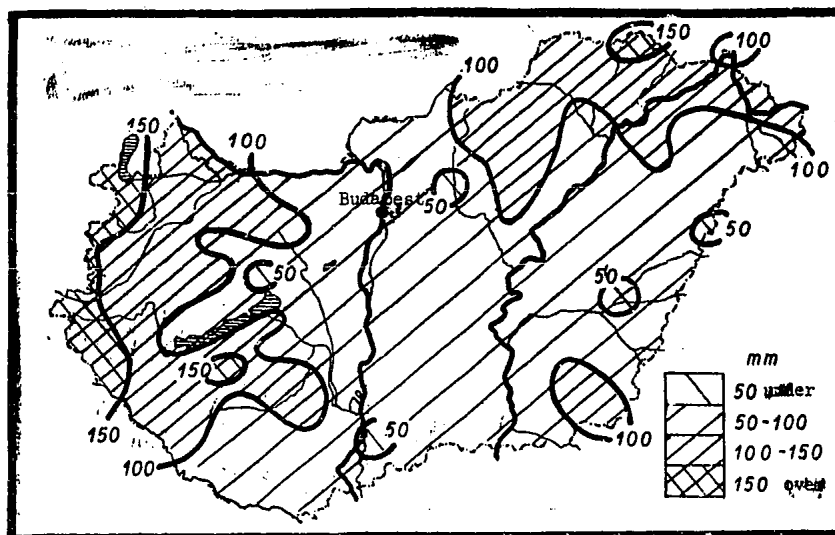
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